

HOO

- HOOKED.** *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curved.
Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet gryps, for an hooked or aquiline nose. *Brown.*
Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backfides of leaves. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*
HOOKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.
HOOKNOSSED. *adj.* [from *hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.
I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*
HOOP. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly calks or barrels.
Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. ii.*
If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would pursue it. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleop.*
A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd. Juven.*
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*
3. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale. *Swift.*
A petticoat without a *hoop*.
At coming in you saw her stoop;
The entry bristled against her *hoop*. *Swift.*
All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. *Clarissa.*
2. Any thing circular.
I have seen at Rome an antique statue of time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison on Italy.*
TO HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.
The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakef. Henry VI. p. ii.*
The cask for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh's Essays.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.
If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleaveland.*
I hat fielly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew's Mus.*
TO HOOP. *v. n.* [from *woopan* or *woopyan*, Gothick; or *hopper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoops*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.]
To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.
TO HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To drive with a shout.
Daffard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
2. To call by a shout.
HOOPER. *n. f.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
HOOPING-COUGH. *n. f.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chine cough.
TO HOOT. *v. n.* [from *hoot*, Welsh; *huor*, French.]
1. To shout in contempt.
A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*
Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. To cry as an owl.
Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our quaint sports. *Shakef. Midsum. Night's Dream.*
TO HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.
We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusers,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*
Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOP

- HOOT.** *n. f.* [from *hoot*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise.
Its asserion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Scyll.*
TO HOP. *v. n.* [from *hoppa*, Saxon; *happen*, Dutch.]
1. To jump; to skip lightly.
I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shakef.peare.*
Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, fir. *Shakef.peare.*
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakef.peare.*
The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*
Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop*
over heated ploughshares blindfold. *C. Miller on Durd.*
I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping*
about my walks. *Spectator.*
2. To leap on one leg.
Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot
alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.
The limping smith observ'd the fadden'd sealt,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*
4. To move; to play.
Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
HOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison's Guardian.*
3. A place where meaner people dance.
HOP. *n. f.* [from *hopp*, Dutch; *hupulus*, Latin.] A plant.
It has a creeping root; the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy scales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*
If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go save. *Tuss. Hub.*
The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Next to thistles are *hop* strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.
Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be trouble some to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre.
Hop poles, the largest fort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO HOPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate with hops.
Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
HOPE. *n. f.* [from *hoppa*, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]
1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.
There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Id. xiv. 7.*
Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*
When in heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good, and perfect bliss;
Her longing, withings, *hopes*, all finitely'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this.
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crofton. Faith.*

HOP

- Faith is opposed to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*
He fought them both, but with'd his hap might find
Eve separate: he with'd, but not with *hope*
Of what so seldom chanc'd: when to his wish,
Beyond his *hopes*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as
torment myself with the fear on't? *L'Estrange.*
To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the highest assurance of
most lasting happiness, in case of obedience. *Tillotson.*
The deceased really lived like one that had his *hope* in an-
other life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having ex-
changed *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*
Young men look rather to the past age than the present,
and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of
any body.
It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from
God, to be raised up again by him. *2 Mac. vii. 14.*
Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclesi. xiv. 2.*
I had *hope* of France,
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's soil. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed,
as an agent by which something desired may be effected.
I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her
succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was
quartered. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
4. The object of hope.
Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden.*
HOPPE. *n. f.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of moun-
tains. *Ainsworth.*
TO HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation of some good.
Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the
causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a
good harvest. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
My muse, by forms long lost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*
Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*
2. To place confidence in futurity.
He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the
Lord. *Pf. xxxi. 24.*
TO HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.
The fun shines hot; and if we use delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden's Fables.*
HOPEFUL. *adj.* [from *hope* and *full*.]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to
obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify
desire, or answer expectation.
He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most
hopeful young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*
What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*
They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very
hopeful scholars by that time they are threecore. *Addison.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is
now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and
found in good writers.
Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly
conceited, whatsoever they took in hand. *Hooker, b. v.*
I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would en-
courage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult expe-
riments. *Boyle.*
Whatever ills the friendless orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HOPEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]
1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.
He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of
the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls sons and heirs. *Watt.*
They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hope-
fully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish. *Clarendon.*
2. With hope; without despair. This sense is rare.
From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hope-
fully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of na-
ture. *Glanv. Scyll. Preface.*

HOR

- HOPFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *hopeful*.] Promise of good; likeli-
hood to succeed.
Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopfulness*, of
characters, whereby may be timely described what the child
will prove in probability. *Watson.*
HOPPELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]
1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation.
Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate
and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b. iv.*
Alas, I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*! *Shakef.peare.*
He watches with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us afunder;
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other speedy aid might lend at need. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*
The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
And *hopeless* to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryden's Fub.*
2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.
The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. *Shakef. R. II.*
HOPPER. *n. f.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleasing expectations.
I except all *hoppers*, who turn the scale, because the strong ex-
pectation of a good certain salary, will outweigh the loss by
bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*
HOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expecta-
tion of good.
One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the con-
dition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in
terrors and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hop-
ingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin. *Hammond.*
HOPPER. *n. f.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one
leg. *Ainsworth.*
HOPPERS. [commonly called *S. o. hoppers*.] A kind of play
in which the actor hops on one leg.
HOPPER. *n. f.* [so called because it is always *hopping*, or in agi-
tation. It is called in French, for the same reason, *tremie* or
tremus.]
1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is
put to be ground.
The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes:
sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of
a mill. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their
maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting
it drop by degrees into the stomach. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grift ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will found. *Batterton.*
2. A basket for carrying feed. *Ainsworth.*
HORAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.
How'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *hora* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
HORARY. *adj.* [from *horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour.
I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection. *Hindbrat, p. ii.*
In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the
night to set a fox-trap, he has largely discussed, under the
character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers.
Tatler, No. 56.
2. Continuing for an hour.
When, from a basket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos fore-
told the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the
propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquility was
of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits
of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
HORPE. *n. f.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.
Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk,
Drove martial *horpe* on *horde* with dreadful sweep,
And gave the vanquish'd world another form. *Thomf. Winter.*
HORIZON. *n. f.* [from *horizon*, Latin.] The line that terminates the
view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the
sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the
real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the he-
misphere. It is falsely pronounced by *Shakef.peare* *horizon*.
When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakef.*
She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing
star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the
horizon of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Far in th' *horizon* to the North appear'd,
From skirt to skirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
In his East the glorious lamp was seen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Invested with bright rays. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
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The